

APPENDIX F

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Glossary of Acronyms

AASHTO	=	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
AMTRAK	=	National Rail Passenger Service
CAA	=	Civil Aeronautics Administration
1990 CAAA	=	Federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990
CFR	=	Code of Federal Regulations
CMAQ	=	Congestion Mitigation & Air Quality
CO	=	Carbon Monoxide
DEQ	=	State Department of Environmental Quality
EPA	=	Environmental Protection Agency
FAA	=	Federal Aviation Administration
FHWA	=	Federal Highway Administration
FRA	=	Federal Railroad Administration
FTA	=	Federal Transit Administration
HPMS-AP	=	Highway Performance Monitoring System-Analytical Process
SPAR	=	Spot Accident Ranking
HES	=	Hazard Elimination System
HDA	=	Highway Distribution Account (State)
ITD	=	Idaho Transportation Department
ITP	=	Idaho Transportation Plan
1991 ISTEA	=	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991
LRFA	=	Local Rail Freight Assistance
MPO	=	Metropolitan Planning Organization
NHTSA	=	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NEPA	=	National Environmental Protection Act
NHS	=	National Highway System
NO _x	=	Nitrogen Oxides
NPIAS	=	National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems
PM ¹⁰	=	Particulate Matter less than 10 microns in size
PT	=	Division of Public Transportation
RTAP	=	Rural Transportation Assistance Program
SIP	=	State Implementation Plan
STIP	=	State Transportation Improvement Program (State)
STP	=	Surface Transportation Program
TCM	=	Transportation Control Measures
TDM	=	Transportation Demand Management
TMS	=	Traffic Monitoring System

TIP	=	Transportation Improvement Program (MPO's)
TSM	=	Transportation System Management
VOC	=	Volatile Organic Compounds
VMT	=	Vehicle Miles of Travel

Terms

- **Bridge Management System (BMS):**

The Bridge Management System (BMS) is a decision support tool that supplies analyses and summaries of data, uses mathematical models to make predictions and recommendations, and provides the means by which alternative policies and programs may be efficiently considered. The BMS includes formal procedures for collecting, processing, and updating data, predicting deterioration, identifying alternative actions, predicting costs, determining optimal policies, performing short and long term budget forecasting, and recommending programs and schedules for implementation within policy and budget constraints.

- **Comprehensive plans:**

The comprehensive plan is an official document of local governments that is required under the Local Planning Act of 1975, I.C., Secs. 67-6508, 67-6509, and 67-6510. The plan includes existing conditions, trends, goals and objectives, or desirable future situations for each planning component: population, economic development, land use, natural resource, hazardous areas, public services and facilities and utilities, transportation, recreation, special areas or sites, housing, community design, and implementation.

- **Corridor/multi modal alternatives study:**

A corridor/multi modal alternatives study is defined as the systematic process of determining the multi modal transportation needs of a specific transportation corridor.

- **Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ):**

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality is the state agency that is charged with preparing the State Implementation Plan and carrying out environmental assessments and policies.

- **Economic competitiveness:**

Economic competitiveness refers to the competition between producers to market their products world-wide.

- **Feeder lines:**

Feeder lines means those secondary rail lines in the state that move products and goods to the major railroad lines, which are the Burlington Northern and Union Pacific railroads.

- **Flexible Funding:**

Flexible funding refers to the authority given to the recipients of federal funds to carry out transportation projects and provide transportation services with minimal governmental restrictions. This can also be applied to state and local funds.

- **Functional Classification:**

Functional classification defines the type of service provided by various highways in the highway network. The rural classifications are: Rural Interstate, Principal Arterial, Minor Arterial, Major Collector, Minor Collector, and Local. The urban classifications are: Urban Interstate, Principal Arterial, Minor Arterial, Collector, and Local.

- **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT):**

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is an international agreement that provides for and controls world trade amongst the participating nations.

- **High density corridors:**

High density corridors means those transportation corridors in the state that carry traffic volumes in excess of 50,000 per day.

- **Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS):**

Highway Performance Monitoring System means the state/federal analysis system used by the FHWA to provide information on the extent and physical condition of the nation's highway system, its use, performance, and needs. The system includes an inventory of the nation's highways including traffic volumes. The Idaho Transportation Department uses the HPMS for evaluating the State Highway System on an annual basis. The models are also used for the evaluation of needs on all highways, roads and streets in the state when appropriate.

- **Highway User Revenues:**

Highway user revenues include all those revenues which are derived from the vehicular use of highways and facilities.

- **Idaho Aviation Network:**

The aviation network consists of airports and heliports owned and operated by various entities throughout the State of Idaho.

- **Idaho Communications Network:**

Idaho's communication network consists of telephones, electronic mail, audio and videotext owned and operated by various state and private entities.

- **Idaho Pipeline Network:**

Idaho's Pipeline Network consists of underground oil and gas pipelines that are owned and operated by various petroleum companies.

- **Idaho Public Transportation Network:**

The Idaho Public Transportation Network consists of inter-city bus and commuter and local bus, paratransit services, car and van pools, and AMTRAK service owned and operated by various entities.

- **Idaho Rail Network:**

The Idaho Rail Network consists of interstate passenger and freight and regional feeder freight service owned and operated by private entities.

- **Idaho Roadway Network:**

The Idaho Roadway Network consists of the State Highway System and local jurisdiction highways. The State Highway System contains rural and urban principal and minor arterials and major collectors. The local jurisdiction highways are comprised of urban collectors and minor and principal arterials, rural minor and major collectors, and urban and rural local access roads. Other highways are owned and operated by the federal government and

administered under the federal lands program.

- **Idaho Seaport:**

Idaho's only seaport, the Port of Lewiston, is located 465 miles inland at the upper end of the Columbia-Snake River waterway system. It handles barge and intermodal connections.

- **Idaho Transportation Consortium:**

The Idaho Transportation Consortium is comprised of the University of Idaho, Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, Idaho Transportation Department, and the Federal Highway Administration, for the purpose of coordinating transportation technology research and defense conversion initiatives.

- **Intermodal access:**

Intermodal access refers to the interchange between different modes of travel. It ordinarily means the accessibility provided to the transportation user to change modes.

- **Intermodal connections:**

Intermodal connections refers to those locations and facilities where transfers can be made between different modes of travel, such as: bus terminals, airports, railroad stations, freight terminals, seaports, large grain elevators, etc.

- **Intermodal Management System (IMS):**

Intermodal management system means a systematic process of identifying key linkages between one or more modes of transportation, where the performance or use of one mode will affect another, defining strategies for improving the effectiveness of these modal interactions, and evaluation and implementation of these strategies to enhance the overall performance of the transportation system.

- **Investment/performance process:**

The investment/performance process predicts and monitors performance of the transportation system based on proposed and actual investments in various categories of work.

- **Local Rail Freight Assistance program (LRFA):**

The Local Rail Freight Assistance program is a federal program carried out by the Federal Railroad Administration to fund rail projects that facilitate the movement of freight.

- **Management systems:**

Management system means a systematic process, designed to assist decision makers in selecting cost effective strategies/actions to improve the efficiency and safety of, and protect the investment in the transportation infrastructure. A management system includes: identification of performance measures; data collection and analysis; determination of needs; evaluation, and selection of appropriate strategies/actions to address the needs; and evaluation of the effectiveness of the implemented strategies/actions.

- **Modal alternatives:**

Modal alternatives are those transportation choices provided to the transportation user for travel between various destinations.

- **Multi-modal transportation system:**

A multi-modal transportation system provides alternative modal travel choices to users in a given corridor or network.

- **National Highway System (NHS):**

The National Highway System means the system of highways designated and approved in accordance with the provisions of 23 U.S.C. 103(b). It includes the Interstate System and Principal Arterials until Congress approves the official system.

- **Non-user Revenues:**

Non-user revenues include all other non-highway use sources of revenues that are used for highway purposes.

- **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA):**

The North American Free Trade Agreement is an agreement between the United States, Canada, and Mexico to reduce/remove tariff restrictions between the three countries to facilitate North American Trade.

- **Pavement Management System (PMS):**

Pavement management system means a systematic process that provides, analyzes, and summarizes pavement information for use in selecting and implementing cost-effective pavement construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance programs.

- **Performance standards or measures:**

Performance measures are defined as operational characteristics, physical condition, or other appropriate parameters that are used as benchmarks to evaluate the adequacy of transportation facilities and estimate needed improvements.

- **Ports-of-Entry facilities (P.O.E):**

Ports-of-Entry facilities are official State-operated vehicle inspection stations that weigh and inspect trucks and other specified vehicles for the purpose of collecting user taxes and conducting safety inspections.

- **Privatization:**

Privatization is the term used when a governmental agency contracts with private businesses to perform certain governmental services. It includes planning and constructing projects, maintaining transportation facilities, providing transportation services, and operating public transportation companies.

- **Public transportation:**

Public transportation means the conveyance of persons by public/private owned transportation agencies or interests, including bus, rail, air, and special service providers.

- **Public Transportation Management System (PTMS):**

Public transportation facilities and equipment means a systematic process that collects and analyzes information on the condition and cost of transit assets on a continual basis. It identifies needs as inputs to the metropolitan and statewide planning processes enabling decision makers to select cost-effective strategies for providing and maintaining assets in a serviceable condition.

- **Regional Councils of Government (COG):**

The Regional Councils of Government are councils of elected public officials representing each of the six planning regions of the State as established by Governor's Executive Orders.

- **Recommended Roadway Widths Map:**

The recommended roadway widths map is a publication of the IITD that shows the recommended future widths of the State Highway System based upon estimates of future

traffic growth. The map is updated annually and reviewed and approved by the Idaho Transportation Board.

- **Safety Management System (SMS):**

Highway Safety management system means a systematic process for reducing the number and severity of traffic crashes by ensuring that all opportunities to improve highway safety are identified, considered, implemented as appropriate, and evaluated in all phases of highway planning, design, construction, maintenance, and operation and by providing information for selecting and implementing effective highway safety strategies and projects.

- **Shortline railroads:**

Shortline railroads are those railroad companies that operate a system of feeder lines.

- **State Implementation Plan (SIP):**

State Implementation Plan means the portion (or portions) of an applicable implementation plan approved or promulgated, or the most recent revision thereof, under sections 110, 301(d) and 175A of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7409, 7601, and 7505a).

- **Statewide Funding Plan:**

The purpose of the statewide funding plan is to show the current backlog of needs, accruing needs, and proposed funding for each program, including the shortfall resulting from the designated use of funds. The funding plan identifies where funds will be applied to carry out the several programs. By prioritizing the programs through funding, projects are selected which contribute to the accomplishment of each program category.

- **Statewide intermodal transportation plan:**

The statewide intermodal transportation plan means the official statewide, intermodal transportation plan that is developed through the statewide transportation planning process. Intermodal transportation planning is a comprehensive, iterative, interactive, and continuing process of defining goals, identifying problems, establishing evaluation criteria, performing analyses, and establishing priorities.

- **Statewide transportation improvement program (STIP):**

Statewide transportation improvement program means the official staged, multi year, statewide, intermodal program of transportation projects which is consistent with the statewide transportation plan and planning processes and metropolitan plans, TIPs and processes.

- **System Performance Evaluation:**

System performance evaluation measures the progress of investment decisions on the performance and condition of the transportation system over time. It is performed through the management systems, HPMS-AP, and statewide highway needs studies.

- **Systems performance objectives:**

Systems performance objectives are defined in two ways: 1) standards or performance levels stated in federal, state, and local laws and regulations and, 2) goals and objectives which are stated in terms of desirable directions.

- **System service levels for performance and condition:**

System service levels express the operations performance and condition rating of the transportation system. They measure such things as pavement condition and congestion.

- **Telecommunications:**

Telecommunications refers to all of those electronic facilities and services that allow for the transfer of information from one location to the other.

- **Traffic congestion:**

Traffic congestion denotes an overloaded transportation facility or service. It is measured by level-of-service, which denotes the degradation in the service provided.

- **Traffic Congestion Management System (CMS):**

Traffic congestion management system means a systematic process that provides information on transportation system performance and alternative strategies to alleviate congestion and enhance the mobility of persons and goods. A CMS includes methods to monitor and evaluate performance, identify alternative actions, assess and implement cost-effective actions, and evaluate the effectiveness of implemented actions.

- **Transit providers:**

Transit providers means those public/private agencies or interests that provide bus or special transportation services.

- **Transportation corridors:**

Transportation corridors means those lineal locations between destination points where transportation linkage has been established. The transportation may include any or all modes of travel.

- **Transportation Demand:**

Transportation demand is the volume of transportation services to be addressed by the transportation system.

- **Transportation Demand Management (TDM):**

Transportation Demand Management initiatives are designed to maximize the people-moving capability of the transportation system by increasing the number of persons in a vehicle, or by influencing the time of, or need to, travel. To accomplish these types of changes, TDM programs must rely on incentives and disincentives to cause shifts in travel behavior.

- **Transportation mobility:**

Transportation mobility refers to the freedom provided to the transportation user to travel over the transportation system.

- **Traffic monitoring system:**

The traffic monitoring system for highways means a systematic process for the collection, analysis, summary, and retention of highway related person and vehicular traffic data, including public transportation on public highways and streets.

- **Transportation System Management (TSM):**

The preparation of regional Transportation System Management (TSM) programs has been a prescribed element of the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) of urbanized areas since 1975. The TSM program is frequently described in terms of the set of actions which can be implemented to achieve short-range cost-effective transportation improvements. There are four categories of improvements: improve the efficiency of the existing highway network, reduce vehicle use in congested areas, improve transit services, and improve internal transit management efficiency.

